THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

W I W
EMANCIPATION
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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THE WORKINGCLASS WILL BE TRIED WITH EVERETT PRISONERS

The Duluth Cases are Decided; Now the Utmost Energy of Every Fighter in the Class - War Must be Focused on Release of Victims Everett Thugs; Help Defence and Marshall Industrial Power of the Workingclass for Release of Our Fighters.

(Special Wire to Industrial Worker.)

Chicago, Ill., December 19th.—Three men: Massonovitch, Chernogortchevitch and Nikitch, pleaded guilty to the charges against them at Duluth. The cases against Schmidt, Scarlet and Tresca were indefinitely postponed. They were released on their own recognizance, without bond. Mrs. Massonovitch and Orlanditch were dismissed. Have as yet no report from the committee. —W. D. Haywood.

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(Special Wire to Industrial Worker.)

Virginia, Minn., December 16.—Tresca, Scarlett, Schmidt, Mrs. Masonovitch and Orlanditch free. Phil Massonovitch, Nikich, and Cernogortchevitch sentenced to one year each. All charges against Gilday, Green and others have been dismissed. A full statement will be mailed to the press later.

Funds are needed to meet the obligations here. All committees should send all funds for these cases immediately.

The entire membership of the I. W. W. should now concentrate all energy towards the freeing of the class-war prisoners in Everett.

—J. J. Ettor, James Gilday, E. G. Flynn.

* * * * * * * * * *

Labor is mighty, all-powerful, but Labor sleeps!

Awaken, workers! Against you the masters are forging stronger chains and entrenching their ruthless, enslaving and murderous might.

The masters have spoken! For the workers — a rule of gunmen! For the workers — the oppression of private armies! For the workers — abject, hopeless, sunless, unrequitted toil! For the workers — neither freedom of thought, expression or action!

The voices of the masters have been heard! Their hireling legions of degenerates, their gunmen, their officers, their courts are hastening to obey. Master and tool depend on the lethargy, the thoughtlessness of their prospective victims. Full well they know Labor's power to doom and damn arch-criminals and avenge its martyrs. They know also Labor's divisions—that much of it is unorganized and unthinking.

"If we can cloak the murder of five workers with the conviction of seventy-four—if we are able to have the workers blamed because we murdered them—then will we have a precedent thru which we can further jail, outrage, convict and massacre. Then will we be able to drive a more intensified slavery down the throats of the workers, make them the ministers to our desires and the servants of our every whim." And all the forces of oppression answer with an "IF" that is almost a prayer that the workers may not awaken!

In the trial of the seventy-four men now held as prisoners to the Commercial Club of Everett, the masters will gauge the strength of the workers to combat. They will use this trial as an indication of how far they can go in oppression. Workers of America, you will be tried with these men! In the court dock they will represent you, as they represented you when from an Everett dock the masters sought to murder YOU, thru them. When their fellow workers died singing "Hold the Fort," they died for you! It was your fort —the fort of working-class organization they were defending! If these men are convicted, you will also be convicted. If the masters are not punished for their murder, expropriation and thievery, their power will be increased and yours decreased. With their crime exhonerated and the conviction of labor's best, **what can you hope but absolute industrial slavery—gunmen murder added to job murder and both intensified?**

Thru the seventy-four—whose grandest title to respect and admiration is the hatred and fear of the master-class,—the courts, the money and the influence of the industrial pirates are concentrated in a fight on all workers, in all industries. Their trial will not be the trial of seventy-four workers; it will be a trial of the working-class, as a class, against the master-class, as a class.

Defend yourself, thru defending these sterling fighter. Make your wages—the money price of your slavery—fight your masters!

Show them you have decided to take these cases from their courts and the intrigues of a cabal of gunmen, to the courts of the workingclass in industry! Show them you are going to be one of the jury on these cases. Use the weapon of your industrial power to convict and punish their foul murders and loathesome designs. Show them you are not asleep and oblivious to their purposes, but effective, determined, compelling, powerful!

You can hope for no mercy from the masters. Their hands are already red with the blood of your champions. They cannot hear the voice of decency. Humanity, Mercy and Justice speak what is to them an alien tongue. **Make them listen to the compelling voice of their pockets. Educate and agitate the workers into sleeplessness and vigilance. Get on the job and use the weapons of industrial revolt.**

Send all funds for the conduct of these cases— your cases — to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Washington.

I. R. C. REPORTS ON EVERETT MASSACRE

The Committee on Industrial Relations has issued broadcast a report of the Everett outrage, in which they do not stint condemnation of the callous and brutal manner in which the hired tools of the lumber interests have conspired to suppress free speech.

The two Pacific Coast members of the National Labor Defense Counsel, Col. C. E. S. Wood and Austin Lewis have both been in Washington, D. C., and their statements regarding the Everett affair have convinced the Committee that it is of vital and national importance.

The following is a portion of the preliminary report of the Committee:

The cynical and brutal truth about the killing last month of fourteen or more of the workers who were attempting to land at the dock in Everett, Wash., to hold a free speech meeting in that lumber town, is coming into possession of all National Labor Defense Counsel. The men were killed outside of all forms of law by a sheriff and a mob of deputies and gunmen, commercial club members, and a riff raff of Everett and nearby cities. The most of the men who were killed, and the two score or more of those who were wounded, happened to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World. They were shot in cowardly cold blooded fashion, not because they were I. W. W.'s, but because, to encourage other workers who were on strike against the Weyerhaeuser interests, they were attempting to land from a boat from Seattle to exercise the constitutional right of free speech.

A Greater Danger.

The unlawful killing of these men was a first outrage, which is now being followed by the possible greater danger to the liberties of citizens that about 250 other workers who accompaned those who were killed are now actually facing trial on a charge of murder, because a sheriff's deputy and another person were killed as a result of the attack on the workers. Austin Lewis, a lawyer and a publicist of San Francisco, who is a member of the National Labor Defense Counsel, made this statement to the Committee on Industrial Relations:

"The facts of the case are these in a nutshell: The shingle weavers' strike implied picketing. The picketing implied annoyance to local business men. The annoyance developed into anger. Picketers were jailed and then beaten. Men come from the harvest fields with enough money to hire boats. They decided to hold a public meeting in Everett and on their attempting to land in Everett were fired upon by the sheriff's posse. A large number were killed. at least fourteen, probably more. A still greater number were wounded; and on their return to Seattle the whole boat's load was arrested and charged with murder because a deputy and another man had fallen in the fray.

"Not even the most vehement reactionist will argue that the men were not exercising a perfectly constitutional right in attempting to land at Everett. Nobody will deny, in fact it is cynically admitted, that the sheriff acted merely as the agent of the Commercial Club. The only defense made, and it is made with absolute effrontery and disdain, is that if the Commercial Club did not like these people to come into Everett, they had the right to prevent their entry into Everett even by force of arms and in violation of all constitutional authority."

SLIDES OF EVERETT OUTRAGE.

A series of steropticon slides has just been completed by the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee. The series consists of between thirty and forty pictures relating to the Everett massacre. These serve to illustrate vividly the events of November 5th and the trial now pending. Six sets of these slides have been made. One set has already been forwarded to Fellow Worker James P. Thompson, who will start on December 20th on a lecture tour for the Everett Defense. The other five sets are at the service of any local that desires to use them. A stereopticon can be hired for a nominal sum anywhere and the use of the pictures lends great interest to the talk. Any speakers or locals who wish to borrow the slides should communicate with the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

STILL GROWING!

Bonner's Ferry, Ida.—The logging camps in this territory are very busy at the present time. A large number of camps are working on sleigh-hauling. There is also one steam outfit in this territory.

Large numbers of workers are coming thru here from the East. Many of the I. W. W. members are staying over and helping us with the good work, altho that is not what the boss calls it. Everything connected with the I. W. W. is on its way towards the **One Big Union** of all the lumberworkers.

The board has been raised to $1.00. Wages are still the same, but the discontent is crystalizing into organization and organization will raise the wages.

—Wm. J. Jeremiah.

COMMERCIAL SOLDIERS.

Willie: What are captains of industry, Dad?

Dad: They are fellows who cause wars but never fight them.

—Life.

MASS MEETING FOR PRISONERS.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—On Sunday, December 10th, a mass meeting of protest was held in New York City to help our fellow workers in the Everett jails.

Fellow Workers Grikstas, Varney, Sandgren and Jim Larkin, spoke in English. There were also speeches in Spanish and Italian. The meeting was held under the auspices of an agitation committee which will do all in its power to bring before the workers the cases of our free-speech fighters.

To all true rebels, the sacrifice of our fellow workers by the Lumber Trust of Everett has served as an inspiration against the present system. It has given them a more tenacious determination to fight the powers of organized oppression, for the industrial emancipation of the workers.

The sum of $14.80 was collected at this meeting. More funds will be sent shortly.

—G. Canata.

The unity of the working-class is the one thing that matters. —Keiz Hardie.

TACOMA I. W. W. ACTIVE.

Tacoma locals are planning a great mass rally for the defense of the Everett Prisoners on Sunday, Dec. 31st. Speakers representing various organizations are expected to take part. Tacoma locals have moved into a much larger hall at 1314 Commerce Str., and are preparing for a strenuous season of propaganda and organization.

Fellow Worker Ashleigh gave the first Sunday Night Lecture in the new hall last Sunday and the members affirmed that there was a bigger crowd there than they had ever seen previously at an I. W. W. meeting in that city. The local has brought out a special leaflet appealing to laundry girls and they are also concentrating their forces on the waterfront. Big things may be expected of Tacoma in the near future.

It ought to be a sufficient indictment of our present kind of civilization that it can stand only upon the degradation of labor, the servility of the intellect, the prostitution of the State, and the hypocrisy of religion.—Geo. D. Herron.

FEUDAL BARONAGE AND SLAVE-PEN

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Perhaps the worst feudal baronage and slave pen on the Pacific Coast is in the Grays Harbor country. The baronage is the town of Cosmopolis and the barons the Grays Harbor Commercial Company. The camps of this outfit are known locally as the "penitentiary," and the name fits its real nature as perhaps no other word could. Not alone have the workers to contend with slave-driving bosses, but also with a lying, thieving, stomach-robbing policy.

All summer workers have been hired in these camps as flunkeys, and then told they must work in the mills and yards. Men who refused had their baggage held. The slave-drivers hurled insulting epithets at them, and they were at times beaten by the company's sluggers.

For a time they were paid a wage of $35 a month and garbage, with the rooms to be paid for out of the $35. Now they have decided this is too much for the workers. They have divided their slaves into first, second and third-class slaves. They are paying these at the rate of $30, $26 and $20 a month, respectively. The men are fed at Ben Selling's stew dump and are forced to room with a lot of company stool pigeons and pay exorbitant prices, considering the lack of cleanliness and care that is evident in the flop joints.

During the year 1915 over twenty thousand workers were shipped in by this company, the greater number of whom had to beat their way out again. They have been the means of keeping down the wages in this section and holding up the hours to an extreme extent.

This bunch of industrial high-binders own the town of Cosmopolis and have been able to force the workers to meet all their demands thru the use of their industrial power.

There is a great amount of discontent in this town of Cosmopolis, but this discontent will have to be crystalized into revolt against this slave-driving outfit. We must throroly whip them before we will be able to achieve any appreciable results in this territory.

Workers who intend coming into the Grays Harbor district should bring their wooden shoes and a determination to wear them incessantly.

A LYING ADVERTISEMENT.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—All secretaries and speakers for the I. W. W. in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma are requested to warn members of the I. W. W. and all other workers about the lying advertisements for men put up on employment boards by the Grays Harbor Commercial Company. These boards say: "Men and boys wanted for big saw mill and Box Factory on Grays Harbor."

This is but a scheme for the lumber barons of the Grays Harbor territory to pack this district full of men and hold down the wages. There are already too many men in this territory for the amount of work there is. The police of Aberdeen are arresting men because they cannot find employment.

The Cosmopolis outfit, in the past week, has fired several gangs of workers, over fifty at the lowest estimate. Others are asked to wait till they can get work.—W. I. Fisher.

WILL DRAMATISE MASSACRE.

The I. W. W. Locals at San Francisco have rented Dreamland Rink at a cost of $125 for staging of events of the Everett fight. This is the biggest dramatic enterprise ever undertaken by any local of the I. W. W. It will be presented on the evening of January 27th.

George Speed, who never overestimates anything, says that the committee in charge of the affair is going to make a record.

The San Francisco Locals are contemplating removal to a larger hall. They are considering the rental of a building with eight offices and three large halls, or one with three halls and several offices.

MASS MEETING A SUCCESS.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th, a successful International Mass Meeting for the Defense of the Everett Prisoners was held in Pioneer Square, Seattle. There were speakers in Finnish, Italian, Russian and English. Fellow Worker James Rohn made the appeal for a collection and thirty dollars were obtained.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.
W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

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Open Shop Organization

IT is paradoxical and ironic that the greatest enemy of organization in the United States should be concentrating and perfecting its organization as never before. As we write we have before us an appeal for members by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It already has, according to its own publicity, over eight hundred commercial branches and represents over 370,000 firms, corporations and individuals. This big union of big money and big thieves is not alone national, it is also international. In their leaflet, "Why You Should Be an Individual Member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States," they say:

"It represents every state in the union; also the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the American Chambers of Commerce in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Berlin, Milan, Naples, Shanghai, and Constantinople."

This gigantic organization is against organization. It believes in organization for itself, as it generates power; it does not believe in the organization of workers for the same reason. One of their catch phrases is "Industrial Freedom," which is to be achieved thru the perfecting of their organization and the destruction of all the hopes and aspirations of the workers. According to their definition the unhampered right to loot and murder the workers is "Industrial Freedom."

To attain that end they are trying to convince the workers, with sophistry, that the way to gain freedom is to be disorganized and depend on the masters. Considering that the masters have been in absolute power, and that the hellish conditions of life and toil for the masses are the results of masterclass industrial control, the logic is not very evident.

In their fight against the workers the Employers' Association of Washington has been issuing considerable Open Shop literature. One of the most interesting of their pamphlets is Number Six, "Indianapolis Wins the Open Shop." This pamphlet has a sub-heading: "How a Great American City Whipped the Foes of Society and Won Industrial Freedom by the Concerted Actions of Patriotic Citizens." The "Foes of Society" are not the social leeches of Indianapolis who live on the toil of others. Oh, no! The "Foes of Society" are the organized workers of Indianapolis. The "Patriotic Citizens" are the employers. Seeing that the officials and the police force of Indianapolis were used for the benefit of the employers their patriotism is strongly tinctured with material interest. However, the important thing is that they saved Indianapolis—for themselves.

After expressing gratitude to Secretary Allen, of the Employers' Association of Indianapolis, "who kindly lent us his *private* files," they say, quoting from these files:

"We can give no better example than this situation (the teamsters' strike) affords, because it shows how our people have co-operated at all times when it became necessary, and *this is the secret of successful organization.*"

As an illustration of the Industrial Freedom which the bosses will bring us with the Open Shop, we quote the following:

"Special police powers were obtained for hundreds of loyal drivers. Five hundred prominent citizens, including bankers, lawyers, and business men, were sworn in for police duty, a hundred of them being mounted.

Some of the wagons carried as many as six armed men, shotguns, rifles, and revolvers being prominently displayed. When attacked the guards did not shoot in the air. Mayor Wallace took personal charge of the police force and no crowds were permitted to congregate anywhere. *This object lesson showed Indianapolis the way to succeed.*"

After dealing with methods of corrupting the press and giving out news stating the employers' side of labor controversies, we find the following gem in Bulletin No. 4, issued by the employers of Indianapolis. It declares "that the movement is not antagonistic to labor unions as such, but is primarily opposed to their interference with the business of subscribers and their employees."

That the masters believe in a strong type of union along the same lines on which the I. W. W. would organize the workers is evident from the following pledge, which they print in black-face capitals:

"IN CASE OF A STRIKE, BOYCOTT, OR SIMILAR INTERFERENCE OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER, I WILL STAND BY, CO-OPERATE WITH, AND ASSIST IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY, SO THAT THE BUSINESS OF ANY SUBSCRIBER WHO MAY BE SELECTED BY THE UNIONS FOR SPECIAL PERSECUTION, MAY BE INJURED TO THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT."

The masters are not fighting workingclass organization, except as they see its menace. They are themselves organizing as they know that organization is power. The masters know that if the producers of wealth organize they will be able to regain the wealth they have produced. When the workers as a class realize this as thoroly, they will be able to dominate their own destiny and the destiny of the world.

A Capitalistic Subterfuge.

NOT since Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole has there been a greater discovery than that recently made by the Chicago Board of Health. They have solved the high cost of living, as the result of painstaking researches by a "Diet Squad" of twelve men and women. That is, **they say they have.**

No more need this thing of dread be the nightmare of the workers of America, a bar separating aspiration from realization. Those who have been bothered by the aviation of food stuffs are to be emancipated! From food and indigestion?

Great simplicity often marks great discoveries. Since Christopher Columbus's discovery, not of America but of how to make an egg stand on end, there has been found nothing more simple than the discovery of the cure for the high cost of living. Theirs is the epocal find that the cure for the high cost of living is not to live so high. In other words there is nothing the matter with the cost of living. It is with us. We knew all the time there was something the matter with us. We thought it was hunger. It now seems that it has been that we were living too high.

The discovery of low living as a cure for high cost is now new. Capitalism has been teaching it continually thru the law of necessity. The Chinese coolie found that it was possible to exist for eight or nine cents a day ages before Chicago became a big smell. They have been working for eight cents ever since.

We are pleased to have the decisions of thousands of the unemployed corroborated b ythe Chicago Board of Health.

It simplifies certain problems for the workers. We have noticed what a drain on the workers has been the feeding of a large number of bosses and their retainers. Their cost of living has always seemed to us exorbitantly disproportionate to the value of their lives. Now that it has been discovered that they can live for twenty-five cents a day, they should by all means be forced to do so. It is wasteful and foolish to feed them more. In fact, in view of the miracles they have already achieved, we would suggest that the investigators remain on the job. Perhaps, after a time, they would be able to cut the cost of living 25 cents more.

What a great advantage! The workers could follow the advice of the preachers and return good for evil. The masters have been refusing to pay the workers the full product of their toil. We would not be revengeful. But—they would starve. Well, what if they would? Would they not be starving in conformity with their own ethics? They would die as they had not lived—honestly.

For the workers! The workers do not need a lower standard of living. The only trouble with the workers has been that they have been feeding their parasites too highly. The workers are capable of producing all the food they need. Under decent conditions of production it would be as logical to recommend a low consumption of air as of food. That our present system is not decent is shown in that low living is prescribed not for non-producers but for the producers. That those who produce the food of the world should first be expected to economize and undereat seems idotic. Yet such is the logic of the capitalist system, if anything so illogical can be called logic.

As another expert on the high cost of living, whose remedy is: "Don't live, eat peanut shells," expresses it: "There's a reason."

Those who recommend a lower standard of living for the American workers do so knowing that the wage in any country is the lowest for which the workers will be able to exist and labor. Capitalism has set a money value on the life and labor of human beings, and that value is determined by the lowest for which the workers will, on an average, consent to live. Unorganized, a sufficient number of workers will be willing to do labor for the lowest for which they can exist. These have a tendency to drag all workers to their level. If, as the result of an average lower standard of living, the cost of living was reduced to a twenty-five cents a day basis, the wages would drop to that level or below it. It would also mean the growth and preparation of a less quantity of food, thru enlarging the army of the unemployed it would have a tendency to further cut wages. We thus see that the discovery of the Chicago Board of Health is but another subterfuge by which capitalism seeks to further degrade the workers.

Today the liberty of the workingclass consists of the liberty to change from one master to another. If jails, bayonets, lashes, clubs, torches, lice and bed bugs are emblems of liberty, we, in the United States, are getting lots of liberty. —*Alexander.*

Even the grim murderous struggle in Europe has its humor. An English exchange says "British mothers go down into the jaws of death giving birth to children for the Empire. Men should be willing to do the same."

In one of his recent spasms Billy Sunday said he hates to think that he might be descended from the monkeys. After seeing some of his evangelistic antics we would expect the same statement from the monkeys.

Revolution always begins with the populace, never with the leaders. They argue, they resolve, they organize; it is the populace that, like the edge of the cloud, shows lightning first.

THE KEY TO HISTORY.

From causes all too easily fathomed the masters of the world have always suppressed information dealing with the uprisings of the workers. The result is that, with few exceptions, the workers of today are totally ignorant of the past activities of their class, when these activities were directed towards its emancipation and betterment.

Judging from the knowledge extant in working-class circles the opinion is formed that freedom is a twentieth century conception and that slave rebellions are only a quite recent development—that the desire for economic liberty only became manifest in recent years. Were not this suppression of working-class knowledge so tragic, it would almost be comic.

Gentile and Christian may have their differences, but they are united on at least one point. The harmony in their methods of changing history to suit themselves is perfect. According to historians, Moses left Egypt for religious reasons. There is never a word that the communistically inclined Jews revolted for the purpose of ridding themselves of the Egyptian slavedrivers. No religious writer has suggested that the principal reason for the dissatisfaction of the Jews was economic, and that they merely wrapped their economic desires in a religious cloak, as do the masters of today.

We know much of Spartacus as a gladiator, but little of him as a run-away slave. Thru none of the ordinary sources of information can we obtain news of the great slave rebellions that so often menaced the rule of the then economic masters. Slaves rebelled repeatedly against ancient Rome. Thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands, of slaves broke their relations with the masterclass for a time. Single revolts, lasting five to ten years are passed lightly and without explanation by historians who emphasized petty incidents in the lives of petty rulers.

The rise and fall of the Christian communards, their ideals and economic dreams, form no part of the current histories. The aims of the communards are as little understood as the horrors at the end of the Paris commune. Now, when there is open to the historian the real history of this great working-class uprising, the writers have hidden the true facts with lies and slanders on the workers, who met their death fighting for justice as it appeared to them.

The uprisings of slaves against their economic masters form a continuous chain of rebellions, which have been disregarded by the writers who have been misinterpreting the history of the world in the interests of the ruling classes.

The important part of history, when properly interpreted, is the story of class struggles leading ever to slave rebellions. History should not be the story of wars, heroes and butchery, but the story of changing economic conditions of industrial evolution and a consequent changing of the structure of society.

The concepts of economic freedom, born thousands of years ago in the almost primitive brains of slaves, are basically the same slave-dreams that today pour their golden warmth thru the jail bars at Everett, Folsom and San Antonio. Today there is a possibility of these dreams becoming a reality, impossible under the disjointed production of other days.

Capitalism is uniting the workers in slavery. This mass contact is making possible a vast organization of the enslaved. The struggle of classes is becoming more evident. Shaken at the bottom, society is feeling the upheaval of the twentieth century slave. As the slave's perception of what can be becomes clearer in his mind, capitalism experiences an ever increasing pressure against it. Thus is the slave's dream of the ages moulding towards realization thru organized, industrial, slave revolt.

The portion of history disregarded or slurred over by the so-called historians, is the key to the past, the present and the future.

—James Rohn.

REDUCING THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Considerable publicity is given these days to tests being made at Chicago and other cities on how little food and with little cost a person can eat and still retain his efficiency.

Aside from the scientific values one discovers in food all these tests are but attempts to reduce the standard of living—to make a worker's short wages go a long way, or to make it possible for him to adjust himself to a new condition of short wages and long prices, by eating cheap food.

No organized effort is made to either reduce the cost of living, or to increase the wage proportionate to the food increase, but there is an organized effort to give publicity to these food tests. The worker isn't told in these tests of how to get more and better food, but rather how to get along with less and cheaper. It is a matter of viewpoint as a wit once remarked.

There is yet to be seen an article where a test was made as to whether three porter-house steaks a day, morning, noon, and evening, would tend to make a worker more efficient than if he had but one of such steaks (rare). Of course these steaks would be surrounded by other eatables of the best kind and variety, and the worker would be given a good bed to rest in, and to work not more than eight hours. Well, there ain't going to be no such article, for there ain't goin' to be no such test, not at least until the workers get possession and control of the land and the machinery of wealth production.

—Mark M. Litchman.

A SUPERINTENDENT GUNMAN.

DEROIT, Mich.—Hungarian workers in the plant of the Detroit Steel & Iron Company went out on strike November 23. Most of the men employed were Hungarians and Italians. The Hungarians were asking for a raise of five cents an hour. They called for the aid of the I. W. W. as soon as they went out and the members got on the job at once. They established a picket line and started to line up the strikers. The men had been working twelve to thirty-six hour shifts without a rest at a wage of twenty-five cents an hour. Sixty, out of the one hundred and twenty workers on strike, joined the I. W. W.

Handbills were printed with the intention of getting all the workers in the plant to come out. Fellow Workers Chik and Torak were distributing these handbills when they were accosted by the superintendent, who was so drunk that he could scarcely stand. He grabbed Fellow Worker Torak by the coat collar and told him to come along. When Mrs. Chik asked who gave him his authority to arrest anyone, he pulled a gun and said: "Here is my authority." He then threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with him. A patrol wagon was called and when it arrived, the superintendent made excuses to go back into the plant. But the boys decided it would not do to cheat him out of a ride. When they got to the police station the superintendent still had the gun in his hand. In reply to the captain's question as to what the charges were against the fellow workers he said "Trespass," and that they were members of the I. W. W. He still had the gun in his hand.

"Who are you?" asked the police captain. "Superintendent of the steel plant," was the answer. The captain could not at first believe him and asked a second time. He was then brought into another room and after a few minutes we were told to go. The superintendent was also allowed to go with the gun in his hand.

Fellow Worker Chik did not think it safe to go out at the same time as the drunken gunman, and said so. This angered the captain. He called Fellow Worker Torak, questioned him, and pulled a phamplet out of his pocket. He saw on it "Be a man, not a soldier." The captain then asked him why he did not stay in his own country. Torak's answer was that he had no country; that he had come from Russia and found that America was not so good. This did not improve the captan's temper.

He next questioned Fellow Worker Chik. The fellow worker's answers were lacking in respect for the law and its officers. The captain wanted to jail the fellow workers, but later changed his mind. He told one of the other officers: "I would like to jail these damn I. W. W.'s, but why in hell did he have the gun in his hand?" The fellow workers were finally told to get out of the police station and not to come back.

The English and Italian workers in the plant refused to come out with the Hungarians. Finally, after the strikers had been given a raise of two and one-half cents an hour they went back to work.

—Press Committee.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

On Monday, December 11th, Judge O. N. Hilton, chief counsel for the Mesaba Range, sent the following to Sheriff John R. Meining of St. Lauis County:

Sir.—Since coming to Duluth to assist in the defense of Carlo Treses and his associates, confined under you in the county jail, charged with murder; I have been repeatedly informed of certain petty and detestable annoyances and persecutions to which you have **subjected them, particularly Tresca,** such as calling them vile names and withholding and examining their mail.

You certainly ought to realize that these men are as yet unconvicted and that is always the mark of a gentleman and the humane official to treat his prisoners kindly and considerately and give them the benefit of this presumption of innocence, which always obtains until they are convicted.

Any official who takes advantage of the power conferred on him to distress unfortunates so temporarily committed to his care and custody, is either a scoundrel or a coward and, judging from all the facts that I can gather, if true, you are unmistakably both—for these reasons:

First, you have no right, legally or otherwise, to detain or open any prisoner's mail and you commit a gross violation of the federal statutes when you do. That you know this, as sheriff, I am convinced and so I say to you—that in my judgment you are an official scamp.

Second, that it is equally true that you are a physical poltroon and coward; it is perhaps noteworthy that whenever you amuse yourself by calling these men opprobrious names, you are careful to ascertain that the iron door between you and them is securely closed and locked and that you refuse to open it by urgent invitation.

Any official who is debased enough to resort to this procedure would, of course, not desist from it by any insistance of mine as counsel for these defendants; but I assure you now that we shall take immediate steps to have you removed from the position you so palpably disgrace, insofar as this particular case and its trial is involved.

Very truly yours,
O. N. HILTON.

A member of the I. W. W. sent the "Industrial Worker" a copy of "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer. This pamphlet is issued by "The Socialist National Party." The "National" answers those who ask: "What is the matter with the Socialist Party?"

A MILLOWNER'S PRAYER.

By J. S. BISCAY.

Oh, Thou Demon of Darkness; Prince of the under world; originator of all that is vile, dirty and low—listen to the cry of thy faithful servants of Everett.

Behold! we have followed Thy commands, yet Thy filthy countenance is turned away. Long have we forced the human beasts of burden to endure privation and want, as Thou directed. Carefully have we prepared the minds of humans to accept us as necessary evils; we gloried in all manner of fiendish work for thy sake—oh, Father of Hell! Oh Demon Incarnate!

Lo! While we were doing Thy foul work, along comes that fierce I. W. W. which defies even Thy power, oh Satan! We acted according to Thy will, oh Demon!

Oh, Belzebub—come to our succor in our misery!

We judged that the socialists would stand by us, since some differ from the I. W. W. views; but these will have none of us. We hoped that we might count on socialistic support in our work; count on them to at least applaud while we maimed, tortured and murdered!

We were mistaken, Oh Satan!

We pictured the socialists as a cowardly, yellow bunch of curs, only to find them rushing to the defense of their fellows in distress.

We have made the city of Everett run with blood of innocent slaves and now must hide from the wrath of the populace, oh Demon!

We gloated in anticipation of the applause, after our foul assasins committed many murders on God's day, and came to grief, oh Father of Hell, our Divine Lord!

Oh, Thou Foulness! Unless Thou come'st to the assistance of Thy faithful, public opinion will become unpleasant. More men like Hi Gili will denounce Thy followers.

Our Demon; our Demon—why hast Thou deserted us?

We spent gold in abundance to collect the foulest vermin in human form that civilized cess-pools could produce, to Thy name and everlasting glory in the city of Everett!

Tho we wept in anguish at the costly waste of lead to murder so few victims, we hesitated not, oh Imp!

While the defenseless slaves prepared to step off the Verona, our assassins poured volley after volley into the throng. Yea, even when some slave sought to escape by jumping overboard, we filled them with high-priced bullets, and laughed in fiendish glee as bubbles rose to mark where they sank.

Now the whole community is roused against Thy servants, oh Satan! Though we muzzled our press, the Labor sheets expose our dirty work. We figured on their inactivity to aid us and have come to grief.

Oh, Demon of Hell! Aid us millowners in our battle to throttle and murdering more slaves, oh Demon!

We beseech Thee to influence the workers so they will not send funds for the defense of the many we have jailed and tortured in Thy name.

Help us to keep the spot-light of Truth from touching upon our foul deeds, oh Satan!

If Thou aid'st us in this unrighteous struggle, we promise to torture, maim and murder in other localities as heretofore. Oh, Father of Hell! We promise to use gasoline instead of coal-oil in burning the bodies of women and children, as in Ludlow, Oh Satan!

Come to our aid, oh Prince of Darkness, Patron of Exploiters!

AMEN.

LET THE CARD TALK FOR YOU.

LINDSAY, Cal.—In the orange picking season now, as in previous years, we often meet the man who is unorganized and wants to bawl-out the men who work long hours. The men on the job ask them what they have to show to prove they would back them up, if they should refuse to work long hours. They have nothing to show, when many of them say, "There are lots of men who have no card who would stand up for the working-class."

We know that there are thousands of workers who will scab. The story of all labor troubles shows this. But who has ever met a man who would admit that he would scab? We have met many of the men who say they would stand for the working class who would scab, or who have scabbed. If the men on the job went out on strike, men of this class could be found who would take the job and use as an excuse that they had been out of work for a long time—that they had been missing meals and sleep and had to do something. **Only when workers have a card to show that they stand for the working class are they to be trusted, either on or off the job.—Jas.** Elliott.

BIG SMOKER AT PORTLAND.

The Portland Locals of the I. W. W. will hold a big smoker on the evening of December 26th, beginning at 8 p. m. This will be the opening smoker of the Portland winter season, and the committee which is making the arrangements will work night and day till the date of the big event. It is going to be a hum-dinger. A number of bouts will be staged, with fast fighters in the ring. A number of good vaudeville acts are a part of the program. The committee is now making arrangements for a four-piece orchestra. There will also be a number of new stunts that will keep the audience in good humor. A number of good singers have promised to feature on the program. Good eats are to be served. The admission will be 25 cents. Get tickets early. Don't forget the date—December 26th.

—Committee.

THREATEN TO BUY GUNS.

EVERETT, Wash.—The Everett Trades and Labor Council say the workers have the same right as the Commercial Club to use a private army. At their meeting held Wednesday, December 13, they instructed their officers to order 500 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

They emphatically expressed themselves as in favor of meeting the gunmen army of the Commercial Club with an army of workers.

The Shingleweavers strike, which was called off after the massacre of the men on the Verona, has been ordered on again. The employers refused to make any concession. They imported a number of gunmen who had been functioning on the Seattle waterfront during the longshoremen's strike. These thugs have been making every effort to arrouse the pickets in order that the employers could find an excuse for another massacre of workers.

The ordering of the guns came up as the result of a recommendation by the shingleweavers, proposing to the county commissioners that they refuse the payment of gunmen out of the funds of Snohomish County.

The following form of petition was endorsed:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners:

"Whereas, The county authorities have seen fit to hire and deputize special imported gunmen and thugs who are to be used for the purpose of breaking up the shingle weavers' picket line now maintained at the mills unfair to our demand for the recognized union wage scale paid in 90 per cent of the mills in the state; and

"Whereas, These men must be paid from the public moneys of Snohomish County,

"We, the taxpayers and citizens, do hereby protest and demand that your honorable body shall refuse to issue warrants for salaries for men employed to guard and promote the welfare of special interests.

—The Taxpayers' Protective League."

Committee Visits Commissioners.

A motion was passed to apoint a committee to visit both the county and city commissioners and demand the disarming of the imported gunmen and the citizen deputies, or laboring men would feel compelled and justified in arming in their own defense.

A motion was passed instructing the secretary to get prices on 500 rifles and 10,000 rounds of cartridges.

The secretary was instructed to forward the following night letter to Governor Lister:

"Dec. 13th, 11 p. m., 1916.

"To His Excellency, Governor Lister,
"Olympia, Wash.

"There is intense feeling in Everett on account of employment of gunmen from Seattle to intimidate shingle weavers' pickets here. The Everett Trades Council requests that you send a representative here to take such measures as will insure peace. Trades Council appointed a committee to get prices on 500 rifles and 10,000 rounds of cartridges.

"O. F. WEFFERLING,
"Secretary."

WORK AROUND REDDING.

REDDING, Cal.—There is a lot of work in this territory. There is a big mining camp in Kennett which is paying $3.25 for outside muckers, $3.50 for muckers working in the mine and $4.00 for miners. A big bunch of rebels on this job would be able to do good work. They are putting on men every day. Why not have them hire members of the I. W. W. who can make good use of the money?

There is also work at the Mammoth Copper Mining Co., the Bella Callala and the Iron Mountain Mining Companies. The men on these jobs are discontented and a number of the fellow workers could achieve results. The **members are ineffective off the job; here they** can get work and agitate to their heart's content.—J. S.

CULINARY STRIKE CALLED OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The strike of the culinary crafts, which began here on August 1st, has been called off. This was prompted from the fact that the Musician's Union which struck in sympathy had decided to go back. More than 1,200 workers went out at the beginning of the strike for an eight-hour day. The owners of some of the cafes offered to work their men a nine-hour day to be performed within 13 hours.

The calling off of the strike permits union cooks and waiters to work in non-union houses, but does not remove the ban against union men patronizing these houses.

VOTE: NO STRIKE.

TONOPAH, Nev., Dec. 9.—By a large majority approximately 1000 mine workers in this district today voted to reject a strike for a flat advance of 50c a day, regardless of the price of silver. Operators had already given a 50c increase contingent upon silver remaining above 70c.

Most of the members of the new union **voted in the expectation that silver prices will** be maintained at least for one year, and in consideration that the unionizing of the camp has not been perfected yet, they tried to avoid any disturbance in the camp. At present the employers are working about 1800 men of which 1200 belong to the new union.

Empire means trade, and trade means profit, and profit means power over the common people.

—Keir Hardie.

The cause combatted for is yours; the efforts and sacrifices made to win it ought, therefore, to be yours."

—Mazzini.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

By HARRISON GEORGE.

"But this I know, that every law
That men have made for man,
Since first man took his brother's life
And this sad world began;
But fouls the wheat and saves the chaff
With a most evil fan."

—Ballad of Reading Goal.

Joe Hill, he who went to battle with a song,—is dead. A victim of an unfair trial before a capitalist court.

But yesterday I stood beside a mound of rust-red soil, below which lies the body of John Allar—murdered by Steel Trust gunmen. Unarmed, shot in the back in broad daylight, plenty of witnesses,—yet no indictments.

"Equality before the law" is a maxim born with the Republican form of government. Welcomed by the feudal serf who saw himself recognized by the phrase as on par with his lord.

The promise this maxim gave was a lie and today we know it is a lie. With the growing powers of a centralized employing class, we see the same abuses inflicted upon the industrial serfs of the present as upon the feudal serfs ere the red retribution of France marked the birth of bourgeois rule.

As before—we see the hired assassins of the ruling class, their hands dripping with the blood of workers, go un-whipped of justice. As before, we see the spokesmen for discontented labor facing guns, clubs, gloomy dungeons; and the ropes, rifles and electric chairs of flint-faced executioners.

Today—in every city of America, penniless workers plead guilty to charges of which they are innocent, as a compromise against a penalty more severe should they displease officialdom by asking for—"Equality before the law."

Today—the law is deserving of no more respect from the workers than they are compelled to give through lack of industrial control. With industry controlled—the workers may say, "We recognize no laws but those made by ourselves within our union halls; release our imprisoned members or we declare the general strike!"

I wish to ask of you who read these lines, if you have learned your lesson of class solidarity? Will you have to be clubbed, jailed and shot to be awakened? Will someone have to shed impotent tears of mingled rage and pity as they stand beside your widow and your orphans as yesterday I stood beside the widow of John Allar and looked upon his year-old baby boy and sweet-faced little girls of five and three? I ask if you must be directly struck before you grasp the tie that binds worker to worker in class unionism, in **One Big Union—the I. W. W.**

What may be the verdict for the seventy-four brave fighters who stand before the courts of law in Washington, depends upon whether you have the sacrificial spirit questioned above. Are you making their fight your fight? Are you giving to their defense as tho it were yourself accused and endangered? And if the ordinary means of trial by jury fail to free them, and fail only because of class distinctions, which make equality before the law a farce, a ghastly lie, are you ready—workers—for the general strike?

JAMES P. THOMPSON LECTURE DATES.

James P. Thompson, one of the clearest lecturers on Industrial Unionism in the I. W. W., and a speaker of unusual eloquence, is to speak thruout the Middle West and East to raise funds for the defense of the workers who are being held in Everett, Wash.

The dates given below are tentative:

December 20th—21st, Red Granite, Wis., No. 364.
December 22nd—23rd, Milwaukee, Wis., No. 400.
December 24th, Rockford, Ill., No. 480.
December 26th—27th, Chicago, Ill.
December 28th—29th, Detroit, Mich., No. 16.
December 30th—31st, Toledo, Ohio, C. P. L.
January 4th, Buffalo, N. Y., No. 5.
January 5th—6th, Scranton or Old Forge Penn.
January 7th—8th, Philadelphia, Penn., 8—1.
January 9th—10th, Baltimore, Md., No. 192.
January 11th, Newark, N. J., No. 90.
January 12th—13th, Paterson, N. J., No. 192.
January 14th—15th, New York City, N. Y., No. 179.

FIFTY MEMBERS AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

ST. MARIES, Ida., Dec. 12th.—The bosses raised the cost of board in their camps. The I. W. W. last week lined up fifty new members at Bovill. We think we have a little the best of it on this. The raise in board was made at nearly all camps on the Milwaukee at Elk River.

The raise also resulted in a large number of passive strikes. Illogically, the bosses are blaming the I. W. W. for making their slaves rebellious. They do not see that, thru their injustice to their workers, they are themselves the real agitators.

Meantime, Fellow Worker Doran held a meeting here for the benefit of the Everett prisoners which was largely attended and well received. The collections and donations amounted to over fifty dollars.

—A George Jensen.

EL REBELDE PRICES RAISED.

The price of the one-year subscription to El Rebelde has been raised from 50 cents to $1.00 a year. Bundle-order rates have been changed from 2 to 3 cents a copy.

—El Rebelde Committee.

BOSSES' UNION MEETING.

In the past the Industrial Union of the Lumber owners has been holding its meetings with the purpose of deciding how much it would rob the lumberjack, and how. The I. W. W. has now given it something else to discuss and "view with alarm."

Under the heading: "I. W. W. Situation Alarms Loggers," The Spokane Spokesman Review in the issue of December 14th, prints the following:

Reports as to great activity among the I. W. W. in organizing lumberjacks and timber workers are reaching local employment agencies. Hints of possible trouble are being heard and some of the employers are beginning to take notice of the situation with a view of protecting their interests.

One of the first of the large lumber companies to take action as to the I. W. W. menace is the Potlatch Lumber Company, which discharged all I. W. W. members and their sympathizers.

Lumbermen Confer Tomorrow.

So serious has the situation with reference to the work of the I. W. W. become that this subject wil be taken up at the monthly meeting of the loggers' club tomorrow afternoon in executive session at the employers' association rooms in the Hutton building.

This organization is made up of the logging contractors and manufacturing lumbermen of Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Western Montana, with Huntington Taylor, General Manager of the Edward Rutledge Timber Company of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, as President.

Spokane is the center of I. W. W. activity for the lumber camps of the Inland Empire. Branch locals have recently been opened at St. Maries and Sandpoint, Idaho, from which organization work is more directly handled in the tributary fields.

Make Demands on Employers.

As the I. W. W. increased their strength in individual camps they began to issue a series of "demands" on employers. These demands call for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of $3 for eight hours, time-and-a-half for overtime, an increase of 50 cents a day for all other classes of labor, a 20 per cent increase for men employed by the month, a charge of not to exceed 75 cents a day for board, sanitary steel cots, with mattresses, improved food, that men be employed either at camp or at I. W. W. headquarters, and a few other things such as going to and from work and hitching up and unhitching on the bosses' time and free board for teamsters on Sunday.

Recently lumber camps in the St. Maries country advanced the price of board from 90 cents to $1 a day because of the high cost of food supplies. This was followed by the walkout of a number of I. W. W. men, many of whom came to Spokane.

ANOTHER NEW UNION.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa. — There is always something being done for the added power of the workers by Sioux City rebels. The past few days we have added another baby to the growing I. W. W. family—Packing House and Stockyard-Workers' Industrial Union, No. 142.

The new union started with a membership of fifty. More are lining up every day. For years the men working in the meat industry here have been degraded and enslaved to an extreme extent. The new union is the first organization that has functioned in this industry for years and the masters have been taking advantage of the unorganized condition of the workers.

The new union has had leaflets and bills printed in the various languages represented in the plants. They are also to have a number of language speakers to help with the work of organization.

The packing plants are short of men, but if a worker is at all intelligent looking, they ask him whether he is a member of the I. W. W. Of course members of the I. W. W. **tell them the truth, and they do not get work.** There are a large number of members of the I. W. W. on the job and more are needed. The fact that the masters do not want members to work for them is itself a great inducement. The wages are from $2.25 for ten hours, up. But they do not yet go up very far.

—Press Committee.

"A RECORD BREAKER."

The prospect that the best smoker the I. W. W. has ever held will be outdone is now strong, according to the committee arranging for the smoker to be held by the Seattle Locals on December 30th, in aid of the Everett prisoners.

The best pugilists available, men who can put up a real scrap, have been secured for this event. There will be six big bouts, all of which would be considered feature exhibitions in company less fast.

Good professional and amateur actors will take part in the presentation of a labor sketch, especially written for this smoker. There will also be a number of gloom—dispelling vaudeville acts. Good musicians will accompany the performance and fill the joints between the various part making up the bill with the kind of music that makes one put his feet in motion.

Refreshments are to be furnished free. Remember the number of the hall, 208½ Second Ave. So., Seattle, Wash. The performance will begin at 8 p. m. The tickets will cost 50 cents for general admission, $1.00 for reserved seats.

Employers always glory in their result-producing combinations, but they see red when their workingmen decide on a little organization of their own.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 37.

A fellow worker, writing the "Industrial Worker" from Butte, says that he has recently been discharged for talking too much industrial unionism. He writes that he has decided to keep quiet. To continue working for the movement he has ordered four copies of the "Industrial Worker" sent to him regularly for distribution. Even the silence of the industrial unionist is deadly to capitalism.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.
Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World. Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

SOLIDARITY
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year, 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"
(Jewish)
Printed every three months, 15 cents a year, address: Box 7, Station P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish Norwegian-Danish. 50 cents a year. Box 179 Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English), Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

CAPITALIST PRESS IS CHALLENGED

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

In the current number of the Independent is an article by my friend Roy Nash. It is called "The Lynching of Anthony Crawford" and is the story of a more than usually brutal and unprovoked Southern negro lynching bout. The article is written with spirit and indignation and no attempt is made to gloss over the raw facts of the matter.

The Independent had the courage to print it, despite the invective which will be brought down upon the head of that journal by certain "old-fashioned" elements of the South.

In the December issue of Hearst's Magazine is a brilliantly written article by Charles Edward Russell on the Irish Rebellion. He arraigns the British Government for its stupid and ruthless policy of suppression and official murder in dealing with the Dublin outbreak. As the trouble happened far away in Ireland, Hearst's prints the story.

In Everett, Washington, on October 30th, forty-one men were captured by a gang of self-styled "Vigilantes" and driven in automobiles to a wooded and isolated spot outside the town. There the men,—who had come to Everett purposing to exercise their rights as American citizens in the holding of a peaceable meeting to discuss labor problems,—were subjected to the most abhorrent brutality. They were beaten about the head and body with clubs; several were knocked unconscious and the greater part of them had to apply later at the Seattle City Hospital for surgical treatment.

On November 5th, a party of members of labor organizations, coming from Seattle on a steamer with the avowed and advertized intention of attending a labor meeting in Everett, were met on the docks of that city by an armed body of citizens and deputies, headed by Sheriff Donald McRae. Before the men set foot to the gang-plank, a volley was poured into them from the posse and the decks of the steamer were immediately converted into a shambles. From a tug and another pier, on the further side of the boat, came more firing which swept the decks of the "Verona" and probably did the damage to the posse on the other dock. The result of this carnage was: two deputies killed and fifteen wounded and five workers dead and over thirty wounded.

A Significant Comparison

The true story of Everett is a far more drastic condemnation of American social and political institutions than is that of the lynching in Abbeville. This assault against peaceful citizens is of a far more unwarrantable nature than was that against the Irish rebels. The rebels in Dublin were armed and deliberately announced themselves as opposed to governmental authority. The men who went to Everett went there, not to oppose government but to maintain rights guaranteed by the government. Yet, the press shuns the story of Everett and scareheads the story of Dublin!

There is no intention of casting a shade upon the splendid fight of the Dublin rebels in the above passages; nor is it my purpose to belittle the revelations of the doings of the cowardly mob of Abbeville. I wish merely to make a comparison which I believe to be replete with significant meaning.

The Everett outrage happened right at home. It was perpetrated upon white workers, not upon negroes; it happened in Free America, not in Ireland. It concerns an industrial struggle; not a race-issue which is not very sharp in the prosperous and magazine-purchasing North.

Therefore, the Everett affair, full though it be of sensational and human-interest material from a journalistic point of view, was hardly chronicled in the periodicals of the country. The Everett massacre was incidental to the great labor struggle, it concerned the lumber interests, one of the strongest and most unscrupulous aggregations of capital in America. Therefore, the magazines have ignored it.

Does this not prove to the hilt the oft-repeated contention that the periodical press of America is under the potent thumb of the industrial powers that be? Does this not once again underline the assertion that the term "Free Press" is but an empty clashing of cymbals?

A Challenge

If it be true that the journalism of America is unmuzzled, then let just one of the magazines of this country accept the following challenge:

Send one of your best special writers to Everett and to Seattle. Send us Charles Edward Russell, Roy Nash, Lincoln Steffens or whomever you will. Let your representative investigate thoroughly the details of the Everett massacre. Let him listen to both sides in the controversy. Let him record faithfully the facts of the kidnapping and assaults of October 30th. Let him be free to question all and sundry regarding the shooting affray of November 5th.

Let your investigator be as impartial as possible,—neither a labor agitator nor an upholder of Commercial Clubs and Manufacturers' Associations. Tell him to get the whole truth and nothing but the truth,—and then print faithfully what he reports to you!

If any magazine in America will do this, then my dwindling faith in the integrity of American journalism will revive. If you do not do this then you stand condemned in the eyes of the public as partizan, as the palsied tools of the class that gives you your advertizing.

That is my challenge, gentlemen of the press, will any of you accept it?

(A copy of the above will be sent to every magazine in America.)

WHAT IS MATTER WITH SOCIALIST PARTY?

J. E. Sinclair, a prominent Socialist, makes a critical examination of the Socialist Party and cleverly and logically draws a number of interesting conclusions in an article appearing in the last issue of the Northwest Worker. He says:

It is amusing to note that both the Republicans and Socialists, being now both in the same boat and politically unemployed, are both engaged in a critical analysis of their respective bodies to see what in hell is the reason that the people did not break their necks running to the polls to vote for them.******

We have been emphatically telling the world that we are not anarchists, that we are not I. W. W.'s, that we are not opposed to religion, and that if the voters would only put us in power we will usher in the co-operative commonwealth and convert this miserable old world into a paradise.******

Is it not possible that the Socialist Party is dissipating its own energy to little purpose? Is it not possible that the world has changed some since we shaped those first formulas and laid the oaken keel of our great political ship that is now so scorned by the dreadnaughts of the modern world?

The working class is not robbed in legislatures. It is robbed at the point of production, in the shop, in the mines, in the mills, in the harvest fields, in the counting houses, wherever useful labor is expended for wages. Why go away around this fact to the State Capitol or dazzle the toil-stained worker with piffle about Congress? Your political dope isn't any more to him than the political dope of any other office seeker and he has just recorded that fact at the polls to your dumfounded amazement. The nearer you get to political success the more conservative you know yourself. Look at Briand, Clemenceu, Burns, and the great and victorious Socialist Party of Germany. Look at Lunn of Schenectady. Look anywhere where political victories have perched or have threatened to perch on the banners of political Socialism and there you see the red tints fade away and bourgeois respectability noses out of the way the Revolution. Away back in its sub-conscious mental areas the working class is dreamily next to all politicians whether they be Socialists with pure hearts or Roosevelts waving red bandannas and dining on German blood.

When the Communist Manifesto was written, political action held out great promises. There was the rising bourgeoisie that could be played against the old land lords and a lively working-class political party that was smart enough not to get lost in the mazes of the political dance could do a little. But that day is gone. The worker now faces a hierarchy of imperialistic industrial kings to whom political action is of secondary importance or of little importance at all. In any event the capitalist state with its showy political regalia is a mere toy in the hands of the petty attorney which the real rich now employ to do their political manipulating.

No longer do the rich arrest us for making political speeches; but our comrades and fellow workers are rotting in prisons all over the world for making industrial speeches, for attacking the capitalist class at the point of production. You can vote about as you please but be damned careful how you strike. The ballot holds out such a remote threat to capitalist supremacy that the rulers are not even concerned about it any more. But the dread of **One Big Union** of the working class drives them frantic with fear. The solidarity of the railroad brotherhoods and of the rapidly growing I. W. W. is the theme of many a capitalist nightmare. With lies and bludgeons and soft-nosed bullets they rush to the defense of their property. Into their torture chambers and into their morgues they are gathering the real revolutionists, and outside the somber doors and almost outside the class struggle altogether stands the Socialist Party eloquently asking for votes.

Or maybe it is protesting, sincerely protesting. But back of its protest there is nothing very seriously alarming for the murderous thugs of capitalism, only a political prophesy that some day away off in the burning future when they capture the state this thing will be abruptly stopped. Instead of drawing all men unto them with a worldwide propaganda for the general strike, the energies of the organization are used up collecting funds for filing fees to be paid over to the master class for the doubtful privilege of getting a few names on the electoral ballot to be miserably defeated and immediately forgotten.

Put an industrial punch behind your protest. Organize co-operatives, not the bourgeois kind; plan to cripple capitalist production in every possible way until your comrades are liberated; use the boycott unmercifully, use anything that will get you anywhere; make it clear to the workers that the outcome of the class war that you are waging is not to be a political state socialism with its sham freedom, but an industrial democracy that will have no more use for a political state than it will have for the heartless monsters who now are the state.

Let the Socialist Party cease to be a political joke and become an industrial menace to the master class and it will stay on the map. —J. E. Sinclair.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

LINDSAY, Cal.—A few days ago two members of the I. W. W. were unloading a car of oranges. In order to keep the packing plant busy it was found necessary to put two or more men on the work of unloading. The two men the boss picked out of the ranks of the unemployed were unorganized. As soon as they got on the job they began to speed up in a terrific fashion. After watching them for some time and wondering whether they were sent with a purpose, it was decided that as they were willing to work they should be given an unlimited opportunity to do so.

One of the fellow workers went out for a drink. Upon returning to the car he said: "I was just talking to the owner of this plant and he told me that we did not need to work so hard as he was not going to take his annual trip to Europe this winter."

These words had a wonderful effect. The job almost came to a stop. After the next pay day two red cards were issued here and they are on the job at the present time.

* * *

On account of the recent heavy frosts the orange season in this district is nearly over. The workers will then migrate to the orange fields around Redlands and Riverside. A few will travel on the cushions, but the most of them will ramble in the old way—inside-door pullmans. Had they taken advantage of conditions here thru organization, they would not need to suffer all kinds of hardships. Some day they will do some thinking for themselves, instead of worrying whether the boss will be able to pay the interest on his investments.—James Elliott.

NOTICE!

All holders of Everett Defense donation lists are requested, when their lists are completed and the money is remitted, to send in the list with the remittance. The list will then be receipted and returned to the sender. The object of this is that the collector will then be able to show the receipted list upon inquiry from any contributor.

It is with thinkers as with snakes: those who cannot shed their skins die.

TO OREGON LUMBERJACKS.

A monster convention of all lumberworkers will be held in the I. W. W. Hall, 27 North First St., Portland, Oregon, at 10 a. m., December 26th.

To you this convention means more money, better food, better camp facilities, hot and cold running water, dry rooms, good beds to sleep in, shorter hours and the abolition of the speed-up system. It will mean that after a time we will be able to make the bosses come to the Union Hall after their help. It means that you will be a factor in dictating the conditions of your toil. It means a better opportunity for all lumberworkers in all camps and mills.

The Lumberjacks are gaining control in Idaho, Montana, Washington and the Middle West. What's the matter with Oregon? After this convention it also will be doing its share.

Let us not forget the tragedy of Everett, that these men were murdered by the Lumber Trust. The Lumberworkers of Oregon should build a big organization to their memory, and one which the lumber thieves will find it impossible to break.

This is the day of organization. In unity there is strength! Organize! Organize! Organize!

Don't forget the date—December 26th. For further particulars write Harry Lloyd, 27 North First St., Portland, Oregon.

ON CLASS BATTLEFIELD.

SAND POINT, Idaho.—The workers in this territory are lining up in the I. W. W. The I. W. W. office here even gets letters enclosing money orders and asking for membership cards. A great many of the new members are paying their dues for a year in advance.

I have spoken in a number of the camps and I have not been molested. The bosses knew I was going, but they have evidently learned that if they had interfered, they would have put themselves in bad with the workers.

National Organizer, C. R. Griffin, a few days ago visited one of the camps. He spoke in the bunk house and was not molested. After the boss had called out the men in the morning, he came to Griffin and told him it was time he was leaving. After issuing this ultimatum, Griffin paid no attention, and the boss said: "If you do not put up any stickers, you can wait in camp till daylight."

We intend to do our utmost in organizing the lumberjacks this winter, and, with the aid of the men we have lined up, we will concentrate on the mills in the spring.

The workers are beginning to realize their economic power. And the masters are already learning respect for that power. Some time ago there was some talk of cutting the wages. The bosses have reconsidered, as they feel that it would lead to labor difficulties. —C. W. Heese.

DIFFERENCE A MATTER OF ORGANIZATION

BALTIMORE, Md.—The I. W. W. Marine Transport Local here is doing good work. More men who thoroly understand the movement are needed for delegate and organizing work. The present wages are 27 to 30 cents an hour. The wages in Philadelphia, where the I. W. W. has job control is 40, 50 and 80 cents. It is merely a matter of organization that makes the difference, and we are going to do our utmost to get the organization.

Fellow Workers Ben H. Fletcher and E. F. Dore are organizing in the Marine Transport industry here.

BALLARD WAGES CUT.

BALLARD, Wash.—Shingles are at present selling for higher prices than they have for years. The employers of Ballard have cut instead of raised wages. At the McDonnell Shingle Company a cut took effect on December 15th. The wages of sawyers were cut two cents a thousand and packers a half cent a thousand. The Woodland Shingle Company cut the wages of their sawyers two cents a thousand without notifying them that this cut was to be made. The first intimation the workers had of it was when they received their pay checks at the new scale.

This is only a part of what unorganized slaves can expect. The time is ripe for an organization of the workers, as only thru organization can they gain decent conditions for themselves. The bosses have successfully fought every attempt to organize in this town. Every strike to achieve the closed shop has been a failure. The reasons have been the lack of proper methods of fighting on the part of the workers and an absence of industrial education.

A vast amount of agitating has been done among the mill workers and there is a growing group reading the literature of the I. W. W. The slaves are beginning to learn their need of the One Big Union and the tactics that can bring victory. —Edward Grey.

SPASMODIC STRIKES.

In some of the largest employment offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco signs are to be seen calling for cotton pickers for Imperial Valley, wages, $1.10 per hundred. The employment agents will tell the workers that at that price it is possible to earn $5.00 per day.

Ninety Philippinos and myself shipped out of San Francisco to pick cotton for Coates & Williams. After working one day for $1.10, we came to the conclusion that more money was needed for this kind of work. We went on strike for $1.25 per hundred. The boss gave in without much trouble. We tried this scale for one day and found there was something the matter with it. The following day we struck for $1.35. The boss must have admired our methods, as he paid our demands. We talked over this scale and came to the decision that we had something on the boss; we walked out again for $1.50. By this time the boss was sitting up and taking notice. After another day he became wide awake when we decided that as we had warmed up to the work we might as well make the scale two cents per pound flat.

The sheriff was called in. Two Philippinos and myself were arrested for agitating. The rest of the Philippinos thought it over and came to the conclusion that solidarity was good for more than raising wages. They told the sheriff he would either have to pinch us all or let us all go. After consulting with the boss the sheriff turned us all loose.

If the noble white scissorbill who thinks he is better than the foreigner could display the same solidarity better wages could be demanded and there would be no contract work. —Felix Cirera.

OR THE INCREASED AGITATION?

The Standard Oil Company of California, which recently adopted the eight-hour day, has announced a minimum wage of $3 a day for unskilled labor.

January 1 all employes receiving $250 a month or less will get a 5 per cent pay increase. Last May all such employes were given a 10 per cent raise.

The raise, affecting 10,000 employes, is made because of the rise in living costs.

BIG LUMBER WORKERS' CONVENTION.

A monster convention of the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Coast is to be held at the I. W. W. Hall, 208½ Second Ave. So., Seattle, Wash., at 10 a. m., December 27th and 28th.

This convention means money, homes, a power to d mand and achieve for the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Northwest. It may also mean the release of the seventy-four prisoners now being held by the lumber barons in the city of Everett for the crime of talking and acting in favor of better conditions for all workers.

Greater than all courts, all thrones and all governments is the power of the workers in industry—if they will organize to use it. The Masters are organized! Why not the workers?

The lumber barons treat their workers as slaves, feed them like brutes, work them like mules and call them "Timber Beasts." Who is to blame? The Masters? No! The workers themselves are to blame. They are unorganized where organization is power. They are disunited in a world of gigantic combinations.

All lumberworkers should attend this big convention, to be held for the purpose of outling a plan of action for improving conditions in the mills and camps.

TIMBER BARONS' UNION MEETS

Spokane, Wash., December 14th.—Tomorrow the Lumber Barons' Union of Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana will hold a special business meeting here to discuss ways and means of preventing their slaves from joining the I. W. W. They are going to give the jacks a clear understanding of the liberties they have under the Stars and Stripes. The Potlatch Lumber Company has already placed a notice on the bunkhouses to the effect that all members of the I. W. W. and the sympathizers are to be discharged. The foremen, strawbosses, and trusted employes (stool pigeons) are invited to aid in maintaining the good old conditions in the camps.

The Y. M. C. A. has a special car and holds meetings at the various camps. Their favorite text is "Servants be obedient to your masters." They do not throw their meetings open to questions, perhaps owing to that they are not a sufficient distance from Portland.

Anyway, the bosses are going to fight the unreasonable demands of the men, such as good food, sanitary places to sleep and an eight-hour day.

"These are un-American!" It is preposterous that workers should demand good food and good sleeping quarters, "In this vale of tears," especially after the companies have furnished them with a Y. M. C. A. and vouchers for pie, due after death.

They say it is to the interests of the lumbermen and the better citizens to get together and fight the I. W. W. They are no more in favor of a fight than are the members of the I. W. W. We do not depend on the good nature of the bosses. From them we expect nothing except such as we have the organized power to demand. It is natural that the bosses should line up in their **One Big Union** to protect their common interests. They do not bar any nationality, neither do they organize because they love one another. They unite to get all the profit they can out of us.

The fight is on. The worker must either take the side of the workers by lining up with the I. W. W. or he must take the side of the bosses by refusing to join the I. W. W. There is no tenable middle ground.

The bosses have raised the price of board to $1.00 a day. Their excuse is that the price of all food commodities has raised. Why not also raise the price of the food-producing commodity—human labor? We must organize and boost the wages to overcome this raise by the masters. Organization on the basis of the class struggle means protection for the workers. Organization is good for the masters! Then, is not organization also good for the slaves? It will mean protection to us, the security of making a living. We must get together, as have the masters, from selfish motives. They are the masters of bread, because they are masters and owners of the jobs and tools we must have to live. They have everything. When we want more and make our wants effective on the job, it means that they will have to be satisfied with smaller profits. This is the class struggle which the workers and masters are fighting. It is entirely a question of power—the power of the **One Big Union** of the workers against the power of the **One Big Union** of the masters.

The better we are organized, the greater our number and the better educated we are in job warfare, the easier will be the fight. George, the other fellow is lining up. We are waiting for you! —Don Sheridan.

HEAR THEM YELL.

The Potlatch Lumber Company does not like the I. W. W. They do not even make an effort to hide their dislike for the movement, which they know means better wages for all workers. On every bunk house owned by this company is the following notice:

"TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE POTLATCH LUMBER COMPANY.

As it is a well-known fact that the I. W. W. has made trouble in other places, and has caused good men to leave permanent jobs and steady employment where the I. W. W. have been numerous and disturbers of the peace, and as they have recently been agitating more or less among our employees, it has become necessary for the protection of the better citizens and our mutual interests to discharge all members of the I. W. W. and those in sympathy with their past actions in other places.

POTLATCH LUMBER COMPANY.

Will expect all foremen and men holding positions of trust to co-operate in helping to carry out the above instructions."

(Signed) W. JONES."

The very fact that the Potlatch Lumber Company does not like the I. W. W. shows that they realize the benefit of the movement to the workers in the lumber industry. Recent strikes in their camps have forced this recognition of the I. W. W. as a detriment to their continued looting of the workers. —J. H. West.

AN INVITATION.

Wesley L. Brown, Stationary Delegate at North Yakima, extends an invitation to all workers to visit the I. W. W. hall at 19 Front Street So., North Yakima, while they are in that town. Open forum meetings are held every Sunday.

THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

EDUCATION — EMANCIPATION — ORGANIZATION

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

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EVERETT COURTS VICIOUS IN HATRED OF WORKERS

Employers Will Use All Their Power to Continue Looting the Workers in the Lumber and Other Industries; The Cases of Everett Prisoners Demand Action, Immediate, Emphatic and Decisive; Workers Hold Meeting in Capital of Lumber Trust Empire.

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

The report from Everett after the appearance of our attorneys at the arraignment proceedings on Tuesday, the 26th, was: "The Court's attitude is very vicious indeed and from all appearances the prosecution is trying to have everything lined up to suit their own purposes. They will probably ask for a trial in January."

This proceeds from those present at the arraignment, when Attorney Moore, in filing a demurrer, was refused a Bill of Particulars by the Court. This is an unprejudiced and faithful account of impressions received of the attitude of the court.

"The court's attitude is very vicious indeed," say they, and they say truth! This vicious attitude is the reflection of the malignant hate felt by the master-class of Everett towards those who would destroy their power to exploit labor. Shall the fat profits of the lumber barons be reduced by these rebellious slaves? "Never!" reply the masters with one accord! And then the machinery is set to work to trap some of the most active spirits and thus quench the fire of discontent and industrial revolt.

Here are these 74 workingmen fast in the clutches of the bosses. The servile hounds of the employers, their jowls dripping with the gore of five murdered workers, are hot on their trail. Their blood-lust has been aroused; their innate brutality is fostered by the industrial autocracy behind the State and the courts. They thirst for more workingmen's lives; if they cannot have their lives, then at least they will have their liberty! Into the penitentiary with them, these toilers that have the manhood to revolt! Away with them, into the strong steel prisons where they can no longer spread this dangerous gospel of organization! They have ventured to lay claim to some of the fat plunder of the bosses, and the watch-dogs of Capitalism are at their throats!

The "vicious attitude" of the court is but the reflected flicker of the hungry flames of hatred which the masters have kindled to destroy the least semblance of self-reliance and class-consciousness among the workers.

"They are trying to have everything lined up to suit their own purposes." They are training their legal guns upon the growing edifice of Industrial Organization. They are out to slaughter and imprison all those who are working towards the fair reign of Industrial Democracy!

The spirit of industrial revolt grows apace. From Bayonne to Wilkes-Barre; from Youngstown to Everett, the beacon fires are blazing, heralding the march of the producers towards power. There is an electric thrill of anger and desire among the submerged; there is a mighty stirring in the mass and the thrones of the masters are shaken by the thunder of a myriad foot-steps as the workers take their places in the ever-growing army of labor.

We approach an epoch of the class struggle when the conflict will be intensified, when every awakened worker will be required to summon all his strength and make ready for the industrial combat. The masters note the increasing restlessness of labor and foresee with dread the expropriation of their blood-wrung booty. They will spare no effort to kill this movement before it grows too strong.

Everett is but a preliminary to a series of attacks upon workingclass organizations by the employers. Upon the results of the Everett case depend the future policies of our exploiters. If they see that they can beat us down with ease, they will gain renewed encouragement for the wreaking of their profit-drunken vengeance in other fields. It is imperative that we do not lose this first trench in the industrial battle-field! All power must be rallied to the winning of the Everett fight and the securing of freedom for our accused fellow workers!

Workers! Do you realize the compelling necessity of the hour? Do you not see that the future of the working-class is bound up with the outcome of the Everett trial? Is your Solidarity but an empty slogan; or is it a vital hope, a living conviction within you? Do you think the case can be won without your help? The hour of trial approaches and once more we appeal to you, in the name of our threatened fellow workers, in the name of organization, in the name of the Solidarity of Labor!

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On Sunday, December 24th, a mass meeting took place in Everett to protest against the methods of thuggery used by the Commercial Club of that city to suppress Free Speech. Despite the severity of the weather and the nearness to Christmas, a large number of Everett citizens gathered to hear the various speakers. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Everett Trades Council in Liberty Hall, and the organizers of the demonstration were well rewarded for the success of their efforts by the continual and hearty applause that greeted the speakers.

This meeting was irportant, as being the first held for this purpose in Everett. That some attention was paid to it may be gathered by the long and comparatively faithful reports given it by the local capitalist press. Here with we quote from the report of the "Everett Tribune," a paper which has been bitterly opposed to the I. W. W. and unionism in general:

Robert Mills, business manager for the shingleweavers, introduced the first speaker, Jake Michel. During his remarks the business agent said the shingleweavers were not expecting the "best of it" from police" or sheriff forces, but that the workers wanted a "fair break." He said he protested the "inhuman treatments of our fellow workers" in the county jail, who were not allowed to receive from their friends any table delicacies on Thanksgiving or Christmas.

Michel also entered a protest, he said, as a working man against conditions in Everett, and he remarked that the day was surely coming when the "master class" will bow its head to organized labor. Michel said that many members of organized labor do not like the I. W. W., though he himself was "with them body and soul," which brought applause. He said he believed that 74 human lives were of greater importance than the high cost of spuds.

"If my son had been on that boat," said Michel, referring to the Verona's visit to Everett, November 5th, "and had been killed I would have considered it an honor to have had a son who gave his life for what he thought was right."

The Everett workingman predicted that the time was coming when labor leaders would be brushed aside and give way to those who will do "what is right for you fellows." Michel insisted that the worker should be able to obtain warrants when asked for. He said he had been at Beverly Park "after those I. W. W. were brutally beaten up and saw evidences of the case."

"When you object to the action of the master class," remarked Michel, "the gun man is after you.

Charles Ashleigh of the I. W. W., proved to be the hit of the afternoon. He began his address with an ironical "Merry Christmas" wish and quoted "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Ashleigh mentioned the 74 men in the Snohomish county jail, who, he said, are there "because of their delusion that there was freedom in America." "Two thousand years ago," said the I. W. W. orator, "a carpenter made the mistake of thinking there was such a thing as free speech, and he ended on a cross." After 2,000 years, said the speaker, workingmen have been shot down in Everett because they sought free speech.

"Profit is being distilled by the master class out of the blood of the working class all over the world, announced Ashleigh. Can you feel 'good will' toward a class that denies you the right of elevating yourselves? The masters know that the working class has a mighty power. If you are 'broke' youh ave a right to eat but you can't eat; if you are jobless you have a right to work but you can't work, so what is the good of the right? The question is not free speech, but of certain kinds of speech. I would be welcomed in Everett if I'd lecture on the substitution of alfalfa for porterhouse steak, as then I would be making the working class content with their lot.

"Labor talk is dangerous—to the bosses' stability. Industrial free speech is taking away the bosses' meal ticket. One day labor power will be withdrawn from industries in the general strike and the bosses will have to go to work. Today the bosses are entrenched behind power and will hold on as long as they can. There is an economic clash between the boss and the workman that grows more acute from year to year, and the master class has on his side the government, the army, the navy certain members of the press and, I am sorry to say, sometimes the pulpit."

"The case of these 74 men in your trial is going to be tried not merely before Everett," announced the I. W. W. speaker, "but before the jury of the working class of America. (Applause.) We want the Everett case to reverberate around the world. The red-handed murderers of our boys now walk the streets with their heads held high."

George Louttit spoke briefly, declaring that the Manufacturers' Association does not "scab" on its members as the workers do, but "its members stand solid, which we do not do." The attorneys said he believed in free speech, and he thought all the trouble might have been averted "if we had officers who had any brains."

"These men who prevented the I. W. W. from landing on the dock violated the law," stated Louttit; "they had no right to keep the men from landing."

James Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor council of Seattle, remarked that "eternal justice is the price of peace." He thought profound ignorance had been shown in the handling of the I. W. W. case at Beverly park. Duncan said the most difficult problem labor leaders have to combat is when the clever employers throw "sop" to their men in the way of small increases of wages.

J. M. Salter, former commissioner of public works in Everett, spoke briefly.

PORTLAND CULINARY WORKERS STRIKE

PORTLAND, Ore.—A Culinary Workers' Local has been organized here. The charter has not yet arrived but the workers are already out for better conditions. Two eating houses, the Northwestern and the Oregon Bakery, are on strike. The greater percentage of the workers in both these places have lined up in the I. W. W., but the bosses have so far refused to recognize the union.

The Northwestern, however, recognized them to the extent of closing down within twenty-four hours of the time the strike was called. They claim the Northwestern was taking in one hupdred dollars a day. As soon as the I. W. called the strike it lost all its trade and the house had to close. The boss was willing to settle with the A. F. of L., but he would have nothing to do with the I. W. W. The business agent of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union came to the hall and asked what he would do if they signed with the Northwestern Bakery. We told him that if they signed up without the consent of the I. W. W. members who went out on strike they would be scabbing.

Craft Unionist Boosts I. W. W.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union brought the matter up at the Central Labor Council's meeting last Tuesday, and some of the delegates knocked the I. W. W. They said we were not recognized by the bosses as a Labor Union. A delegate from the Bakers' Union got up and gave the I. W. W. a good send-off. He said the members of the A. F. of L. should hang their heads in shame to think that any delegate representing organized labor should knock any organization which was fighting for better conditions for the workers.

He said, further: "Some of you here may disagree with that horrible organization known as the I. W. W. but we, here in this body, should take off our hats to them. Never before in the history of the labor movement in Portland has an eating house been forced to close within twenty-four hours after a strike was called. Those people believe in action and they generally get the goods. They have forced this house to close its doors thru an effective picket line and boycott."

The Scandia House on Burnside street has lined up in the I. W. W. All help for this house is hired from the Union Hall.

Fifteen fellow workers were arrested for picketing in front of the Oregon Bakery. As fast as they were taken away others were there anxious to take their places. Those arrested thought the patrol wagon a new means of propaganda and sang "Hold the Fort" on the way to the jail. The cases came up on the afternoon of the same day. After giving the fellow workers a lot of fatherly advice the judge dismissed them.

Solidarity Winning Confidence.

The solidarity displayed by the workers in this strike is winning the confidence of the unorganized workers and of many of the members of the A. F. of L. The bosses, used to craft union strikes, are learning that these workers act differently. The probability is that more houses will give in to the demands of the workers within a short time.

The workers are demanding thirteen dollars for waiters and eleven dollars for dishwashers for a week of six days of ten hours each. They demand that there shall be no discrimination against the workers who struck and that the help on the jobs shall be engaged at the I. W. W. Hall. These demands are a great advance over the old scale of ten dollars for waiters and eight dollars for dishwashers, at which scale they were asked to work twelve hours a day.

We, in Portland, are looking forward to one of the strongest Culinary Unions on the Pacific Coast in the very near future, as the workers are tired of the old conditions.

—Harry Lloyd.

REAL SOLIDARITY.

On Tuesday, December 26th, Nels Madsen, Branch Secretary for the L. W. O. at Bemidji, Minn., wired the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee:

"We, the lumberworkers of the Northwest, at a special business meeting assembled promise to stand by our imprisoned fellow workers and we will be ready for action at any time, if our fellow workers are not given their liberty."

SPOKANE HOLDS BIG DEFENSE MEETING

SPOKANE, Wash.—A monster mass meeting for the benefit of the Everett prisoners was held at the Auditorium Theatre here on Sunday, December 17th. The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialist Party and the craft unions. Credit is due to the committee in charge of the arrangements for this meeting for the efficient manner in which every detail was arranged. Special credit is due J. T. Doran who worked untiringly to make the meeting a success. While the Auditorium is one of the largest show houses in town it was nicely filled for this meeting.

Attorney Roach who acted as chairman for the meeting made a few brief comments on the purpose of the meeting and then introduced Mr. Hughes of the Labor World, who condemned the Commercial Club of Everett in no uncertain terms. He was followed by Attorney Fred Moore who gave a detailed story of the Everett outrages and the tragedy of November 5th. Moore made an eloquent plea for organization, showing that we can only obtain justice and make liberty and equality a fact when we have sufficient power and that power can come only thru organization.

The next speaker—the Reverend Mr. Williams, spoke briefly in sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Next came Fellow Worker J. T. Doran with a sledge hammer workingclass oratory that drove home his every statement. "Red" was in his element and he brought down the house. He showed the I. W. W. was a deeply human movement and showing that it was born of the necessity of the workers and of capitalism. He showed the need for the I. W. W. movement and pointed out the industrial causes for tragedies such as occurred in Everett, Colorado and other places. He put the solution for the industrial conditions up to the workers who can alone cure these conditions thru awakening to their present position and power and by organization can control their own lives to the fullest extent.

The Reverend Mr. Townsend then introduced resolutions condemning the masterclass of Everett and extending sympathy to the men in jail. A collection of $119.37 was taken. After paying all expenses, $61.07 was sent to the A. F. of L. Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee in Seattle to be turned over to the Nationaal Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee.

The meeting has aroused a great amount of discussion and created a better understanding of the movement among all classes of workers here. Incidentally it has also led to a number of workers joining the I. W. W.

—Don Sheridan.

BIGGEST I. W. W. SMOKER.

Six big bouts, a 30 minute labor sketch written for the occasion, good vaudeville and refreshments! Is it any wonder that the committee in charge of the smoker to be held at the hall of the Seattle Locals, I. W. W., on the evening of December 30th have announced that the sale of tickets has been greater than for any previous smoker. Fellow Workers Dixon, Bradley and Rice who are on this committee have made arrangements for this event on a scale greater than for any previous smoker. Everything on the bill will be the best available. There will not be any dead minutes during the three or more hours of the performance.

The proceeds from the smoker will be donated to the Everett Prisoner's Defense. The admission will be 50 cents, with another 50 cents as the price of ringside seats.

The committee is looking for the standing room sign before the smoker opens. Those who have not already bought tickets should do so immediately.

A SLAVONIAN AND CROATIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

To all secretaries and members of the I. W. W. We wish to call your attention to the new Slavonian paper being published in Duluth. There has been a great need for a paper in this language and it covers a wide field.

The issuing of this paper is an outgrowth of the Mesaba Iron Miners Strike. One of its chief missions will be to keep alive the enthusiasm created by the strike and further build up the organization for the next battle with the Steel and other trusts. This paper was needed to carry the message of Industrial Unionism to the Slavonian and Croatian fellow workers. The new paper is called Industrijalni Radnik, which means in English, "Industrial Worker."

We ask the co-operation of the entire membership to assist with the work of making this paper a militant educational power among these workers.

—Tony Shragel, Editor.

SIXTY-FOUR AGAIN IN FIELD.

Recruiting Union No. 64, of Minneapolis, is again on the map. It will start the new year with a good membership. The first meeting was held on December 17th, and there was a good attendance. G. E. B. Member-elect Lambert, and Riley and Kilcoyne of the A. W. O. spoke under Good and Welfare. A good collection was taken to start the union on its way. The union can use a number of rebel girls as organizers. C. E. Groff was elected as the secretary of the new union.

—James Baker, B. Russell, Press Com.